



Phosphorus Removal and Recovery from Wastewater

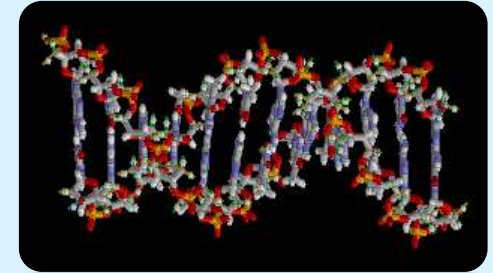
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The P Story:

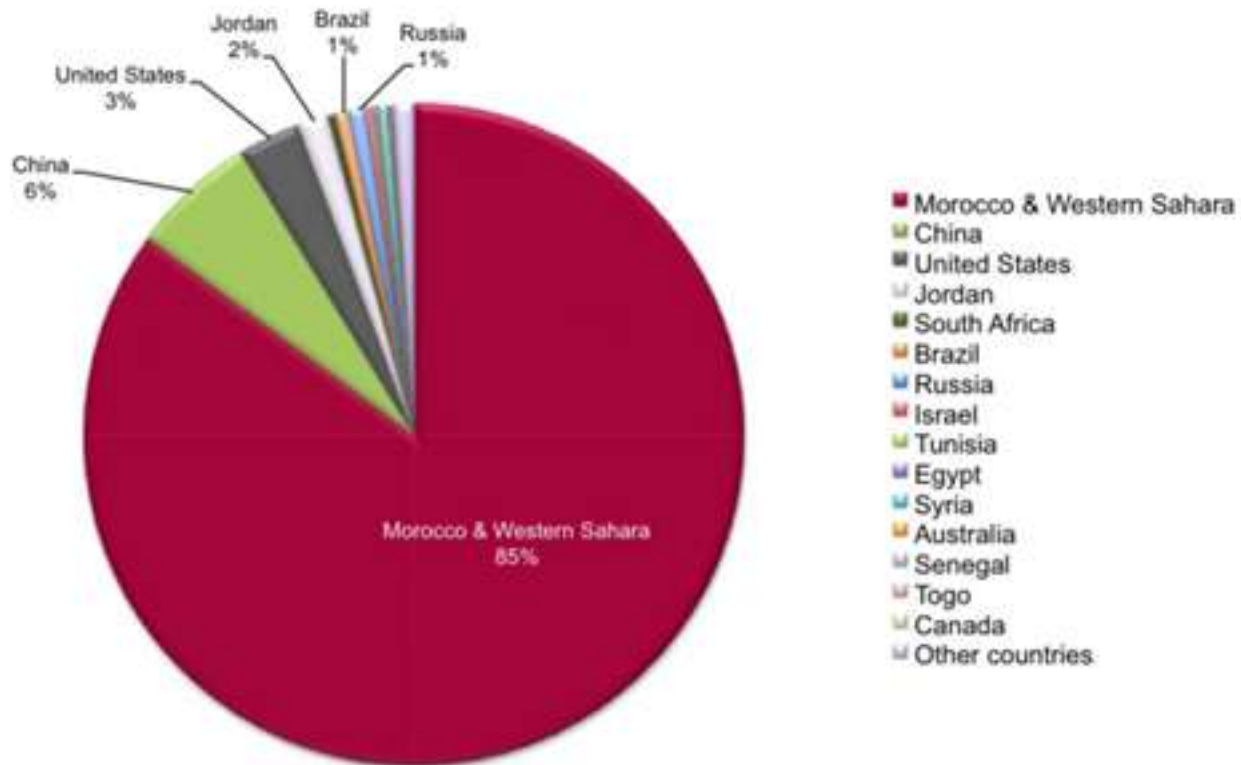


- P is essential to all living organisms
 - DNA
 - Lipid membrane
 - Energy growth and development
- Limited resource
 - Rock phosphate reserves – On the decline
 - ~100 years of minable P remaining
- P and global food security are intrinsically linked
 - Peak P is worrying for global food markets – economy



The P Story:

World Phosphate Rock Reserves



GLOBAL PHOSPHORUS RESEARCH INITIATIVE

Data: Van Kauwenburgh (2010) World Phosphate Reserves & Resources, IFDC, Washington D.C.

Taking Action



- Change of mind-set
 - Overreliance on primary P sources
 - Focus on secondary sources
- Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)
 - Rich source of P
 - Human excreta – 3-4g of P per day . . .
- Current technologies struggle to deal with an ever increasing waste load
 - Legislation
 - Expensive chemical treatment - Flocculation
 - Strict operational conditions – Enhanced Biological Phosphorus Removal (EBPR)
 - Environmental health
- There is a niche for new and more efficient P removal and recovery technologies

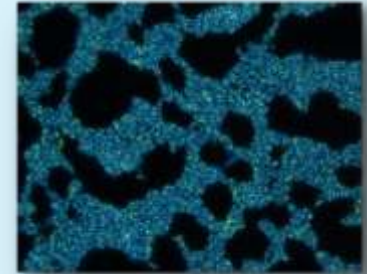


Research at QUB



- Microbiology

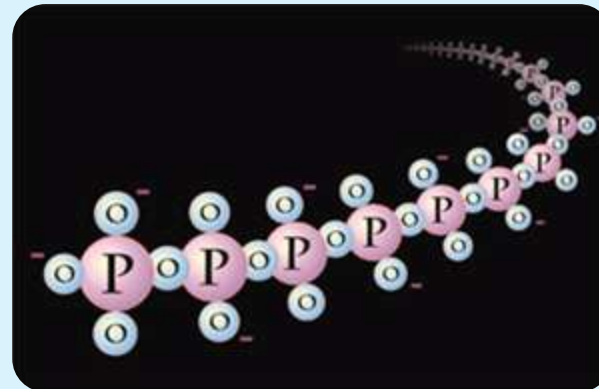
- Exploiting microorganisms natural ability to accumulate P
- Enhance their capacity for P storage
- Improve their performance in a WWTP



Intracellular PolyP

- Polyphosphate

- Biopolymer of tens or hundreds of orthophosphates linked together by phosphoanhydride bonds
- Motility
- Virulence
- Quorum sensing
- **Survival under stress**

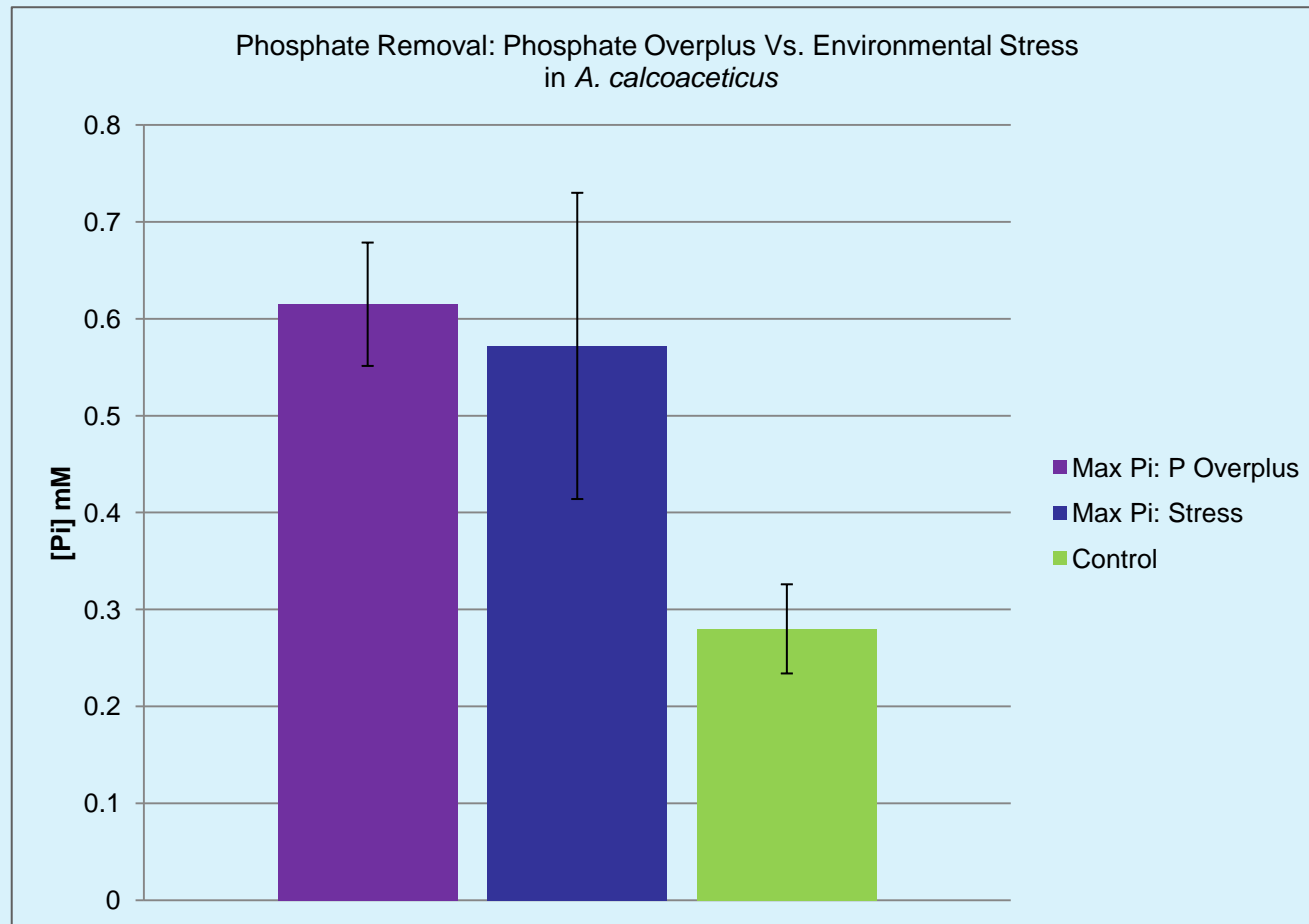


Research at QUB



- Exposing microorganisms to periods of environmental stress results in a rapid uptake of phosphate
 - Polyphosphate accumulating microorganisms (PAOs)
 - *Pseudomonas putida*
 - *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus*
 - Polytox™ (Surrogate wastewater microbial community)
- Stresses include...
 - pH shock
 - Temperature change
 - Aerobic/anaerobic cycling
 - Nutritional deprivation
- Up to **300%** increases in phosphate uptake have been observed in response to the stressor

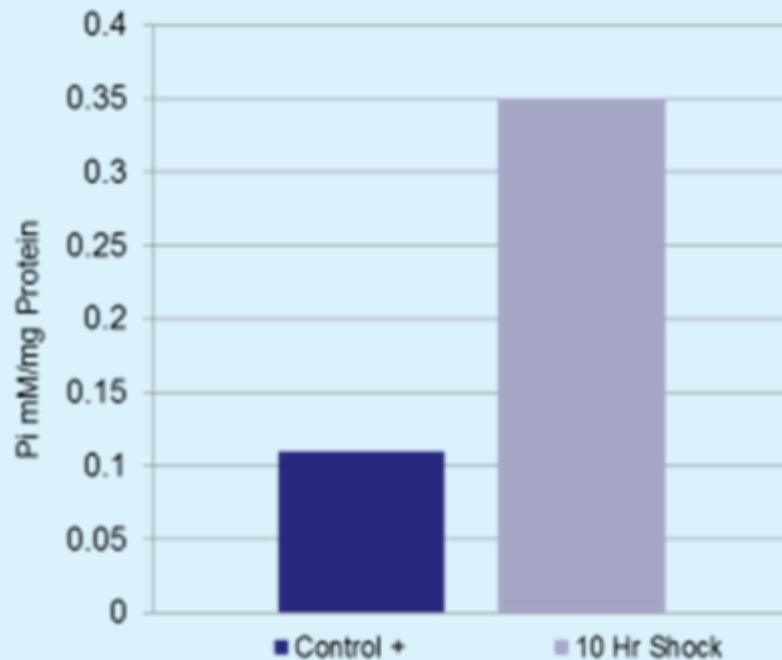
Research at QUB



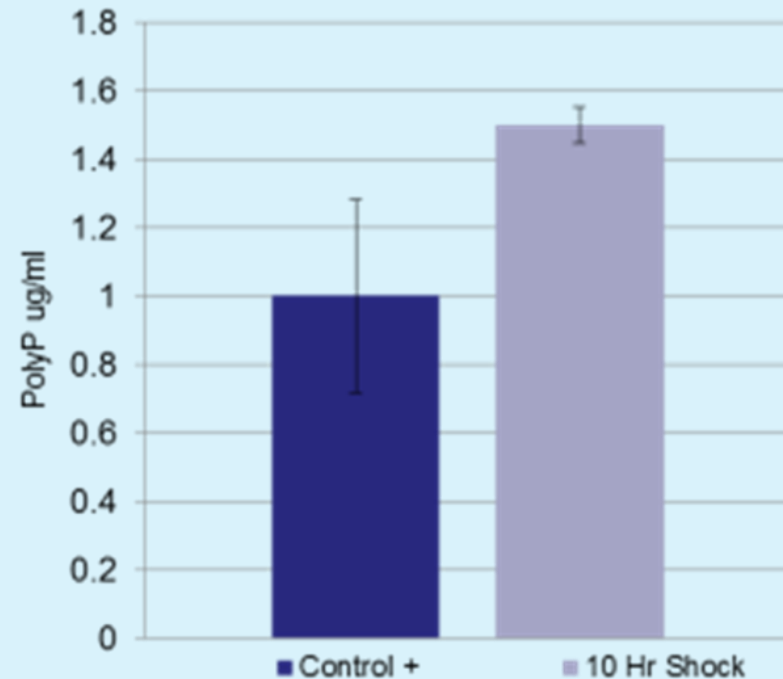
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Inorganic Phosphate (Pi) Removed by Polytox



PolyP Accumulated by Polytox



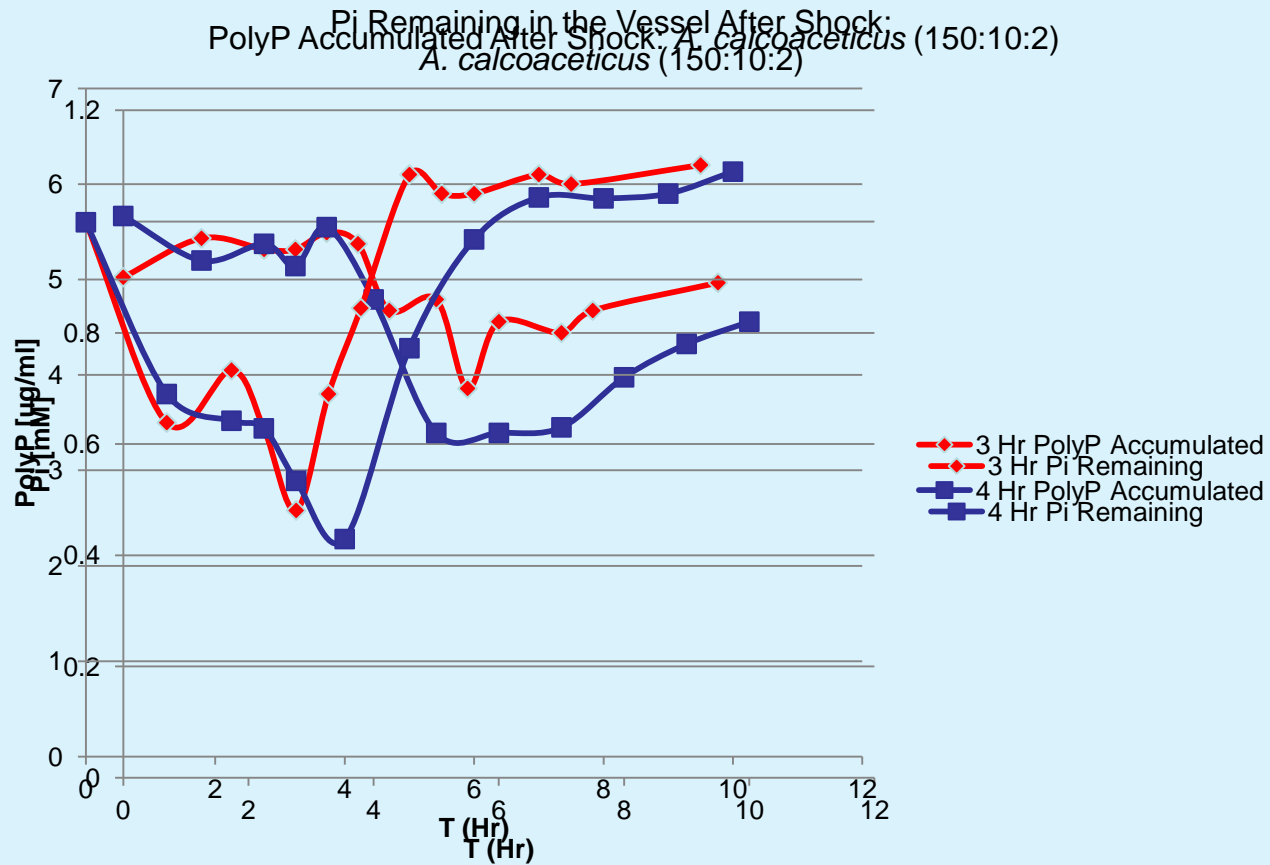
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- The initial studies provided a springboard from which to launch an in-depth investigation
 - Scale-up from bench scale batch to continuous culture
 - 20ml shake flask – 2Ltr state-of-the-art bioreactor
- Bioreactor studies
 - Simulate conditions of a WWTP
 - Manipulation of the environmental conditions
 - Accurate monitoring of the system parameters
- Plans to further up-scale to 20Ltr model WWTP



Research at QUB



Research at QUB



- Further studies are required to understand fully this novel biotechnology
- Biochemical analysis
 - Enzymes involved in polyP synthesis and degradation
 - Signalling molecules involved in the stringent response (p)ppGpp
 - Regulatory enzymes – RelA and SpoT
 - The effect of fatty acid synthesis inhibition
 - Chemical compounds
- P budgets and P recovery
 - Not all of the phosphate taken up is converted to polyP
 - Current figures suggest a ~30% conversion
 - Phospholipid membrane, free phosphate, (p)ppGpp, ATP, pyrophosphate . . .
- Metabolomics
 - Relatively new technology in the environmental field
 - Metabolite profile (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance) NMR Spectroscopy and (Mass Spectrometry) MS
 - Gaining an insight to microbial response to stress

Research Impact



- Economical
 - Local
 - National
 - International
- Global P security
 - Sustainable futures
- Improving water quality and environmental health
 - Potability
 - Livestock
 - Aesthetics
- Preserving an invaluable non-renewable research



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